

CHEMICAL MARKETS

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Oil From Coal Process Called Epochal

Another Step In Germany's Effort to Produce by Synthesis Materials for Which Germany Is Dependent on Foreign Sources of Supply—Process Will Save Germany \$46,500,000 Yearly, the Price of Her Imports of Oil.

(Special to CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C. Aug 17—John H. Nelson, Minerals Division, Department of Commerce, says the inauguration of a new industry may be expected from the development of the 'oil from coal' processing reported to be subject of negotiations between the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey and the German Dye Trust. Mr. Nelson said the Department has been aware for some time that an exchange of patents and agreements on the use of facilities have been contemplated by Standard Oil and the German Dye Trust.

"A large plant, employing 15,000 workmen, is being built at Merseburg, in the heart of the lignite region of Germany," said Mr. Nelson. This clearly indicates, he added, how confident the Germans are that the commercial market exists for the fuel oils and lubricants that the so-called Bergius process will extract from coal.

William T. Daugherty, Berlin, U. S. Commissioner, wrote to the Commerce Department in May: At the beginning of April, 1927, the I. G. Farbenindustrie Aktien-Gesellschaft or German Dye Trust, inaugurated production of "oil from coal" by its secret process of hydrogenating lignite under high pressure and temperature utilizing in part the patents of Dr. Friedrich Bergius, of Heidelberg. As a step in progress in Germany's traditional effort to produce by synthesis materials for which this country is dependent on foreign sources of supply, this event is epochal, as epochal, indeed, as its successful synthesis of the coal-tar dyes in the past century and of synthetic and nitrogen in this. Eco-

nomically considered a self-sufficiency in synthetic petroleum products would save this country about 200,000,000 gold marks (\$46,540,000), a year—the price of current imports—or approximately the same amount that Germany paid before the war for its Chile saltpeter imports, now replaced by I. G. production of nitrogen fertilizers from the air.

The coal is milled in fine powder to which 30 per cent coal tar of oil residues are added, thus forming a thick paste. This mixture is consigned to a reactions chamber and heated almost to glow, at from 400 to 500 degrees Celsius, and hydrogen is introduced while pressure of around 200 atmospheres is maintained. The carbon (coal) in its pasty state takes up the hydrogen to form the oil.

A ton (1,000 kilos) of coal yields about 490 kilos oil, 210 kilos gas and 300 kilos pitch residue. The gas is supplied to consumers and the pitch also finds commercial application.

The first-run oil is then distilled, an amount of 490 kilos yielding 350 kilos fuel oils, 60 kilos burning oil, and 50 kilos lubricating oils.

The motor fuel can be further refined, an amount of 350 kilos yielding 150 kilos gasoline and 200 kilos Diesel oils. It is striking to compare with this yield, a recovery of only 30 kilos tar and 10 kilos light oil from a ton of coal subjected to low-temperature distillation.

The German Dye Trust has acquired exclusive rights to operate Bergius patents to hydrogenate lignite, but it shares right with the "Kobergrin Aktien-Gesellschaft"

(Steinkohlen Bergin Aytien-Gesellschaft) to operate black coal hydrogenation. Chief owners of "Kobergrin" are, among others, Dr. Fritz Thyssen, Bergrat Winkhaus, Otto Krawehl, and General Director Dr. Spilker leading Ruhr coal operator. Dr. Spilker heads also the so-called Gesellschaft fuer Teerverwertung, of Duisburg-Meiderich, which recently announced its plans to erect a black coal hydrogenation plant, utilizing low-grade Rhur dust coal and waste hydrogen from coke-oven gases. "Teerverfertung" controls a production of some 750,000 tons tar annually, major share of total German production.

POTASH FROM SPAIN

For the first time in months, a cargo of potash has been brought to Baltimore from Barcelona, Spain. The cargo was consigned to Wessel, Duval & Co., and will be distributed among seven or eight different consuming companies. Large shipments of potash were received at Baltimore during the week also by the N. V. Potash Export M. Three shipments came from Hamburg and another from Antwerp.

Some time during the next month a large shipment of Moroccan phosphate is due to arrive at Baltimore. The fertilizer trade is disposed to view the arrival of this shipment with complacency because it looks to the anti-dumping law in force in this country to protect it against a flooding of the American market with foreign stocks. In order to compete successfully with the American producers in the United States the importers would have to buy their stocks more or less under the foreign quotations, it is figured, and to guard against this practice, the anti-dumping statute was enacted. The law in effect bars imports of phosphate sold abroad under the prices which obtain in the foreign markets.

Leipzig's International Trade Fair will be open this year from Aug. 28 to Sept. 3.

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*play a vital part
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JOHN'S interest in machinery is that of the expert manufacturer, so he is well aware of the importance of quality chemicals.

He strolls out into the plant with the foreman whose overalls dyed with Indigo (synthetically made with Metallic Sodium, Sodium Cyanide and Formaldehyde) attire him properly for his work; the pearl buttons thereon in keeping with the quality of the overalls probably were bleached with R & H 100 Vol. Hydrogen Peroxide. Other plant workers are equipped with rubber gloves which were manufactured presumably with the aid of R & H Accelerators and Rubber Chemicals.

The motor parts of the machines under inspection were case-hardened with Cyanide Chloride Mixture, after the parts not to be hardened had been protected by plating them with Copper Cyanide and Cyanegg. The manufacture of the castings was facilitated by the use of R & H Parting Powder "Bero" Brand. The magneto of the motor is equipped with Platinum Tipped Contact Points. The Cutting Oils used in plant operations were disinfected with P A C Formaldehyde.

R & H Ceramic Materials probably were used in the enamel on the shades focusing light upon the machines. And in instant readiness to bar fire's destructive path are fire extinguishers filled with a Chloroform and Carbon Tetrachloride mixture.

The
ROESSLER & HASSLACHER CHEMICAL CO.

709 Sixth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Cotton Carryover Increase Small

Stocks On Hand July 31 Increase Only 219,469 Bales, Despite Large Crop In 1926—July Consumption Large—Mills Busy With Prospects of Large Consumption In August and September—Imports and Exports—Consuming Countries Increase Their Purchases.

Raw cotton on hand in the United States July 31 last was 3,762,029 bales, an increase of only 219,469 bales, against 3,542,560 bales on hand Aug. 1, 1926, despite the record crop last season, according to the Census Bureau. Consumption in July was 569,250 bales, compared with 461,748 in the same month 1926. For the twelve months ended July 31, consumption in 1926-1927 was 7,202,724 bales, against 6,455,852 in the preceding cotton year.

Cotton spindles active in July in New England and the South were reported as 32,311,802. Notwithstanding the record supply of American cotton in 1926-1927, distribution was so free that the carryover of 3,762,029 bales at the end of the cotton year, July 31, was very much smaller than had been anticipated by the trade in the early stages of the 1926 crop.

Ginnings from Aug. 1, 1926, to July 31, 1927, are reported as 17,869,978 bales; net imports, 376,771 bales, net exports 10,922,652; consumption, 7,202,724; ginned cotton destroyed, 70,000 bales. Stocks of cotton in the United States on July 31 are stated at 1,404,358 bales in consuming establishments this year, compared to 1,096,647 in 1926; 1,822,671 in public storage and at compresses, against 1,935,913 last year; and elsewhere (partially estimated, including cotton for export, but not cleared; cotton in transit to ports, etc.), 535,000, against 510,000; a total of 3,762,029, July 31, against 3,542,560 in 1926. Of the 17,869,978 bales reported ginned from Aug. 1, 1926, to July 31, 1927, the report gives 162,678 as being of the 1927 crop ginned prior to July 31, this year.

The figures for the aggregate

supply total 21,789,309 bales, composed of cotton on hand Aug. 1, 1926, plus net imports, plus ginnings. The figures for distribution during the cotton year aggregate 21,957,405 bales, consisting of net exports, consumption, destroyed ginned cotton and supply on hand July 31. The excess of 168,096 bales in distribution oversupply is explained as being "due principally to the inclusion in all distribution items of the 'city crop,' which consists of rebated samples and pickings from cotton damaged by fire, and water, weather."

Figures on cotton consumption and stocks included 1,354 bales of Egyptian, 6,577 other foreign, and 1,088 American-Egyptian consumed last month; 58,881 Egyptian, 20,709 other foreign and 4,234 American-Egyptian in consuming establishments last July 31, and 13,287 Egyptian, 6,468 other foreign and 2,118 American-Egyptian in public storage out of a total of 1,404,358 bales on hand July 31 in consuming establishments and 1,822,671 bales on hand in public storage and at compresses. These totals compare with 1,096,647 bales on hand July 31, 1926, in consuming establishments and 1,935,913 bales in public storage and at compresses.

The twelve months' consumption figures for the cotton year just ended include 239,668 bales of Egyptian, 80,471 other foreign and 20,839 American-Egyptian.

Imports of cotton last month were 31,147 bales, against 12,000 in July, 1926. For the 12 months, imports aggregated 400,993 bales in the year just closed, compared to 325,511 in the 1925-1926 year. These figures are gross and reexports have not been deducted. Mexican cotton registered the largest increase in imports for the year. Egyptian fell off slightly.

Exports of cotton in July were 389,358 bales, compared to 366,722 in the same month last year. For the cotton year, exports were 11,183,928, compared with 8,155,570 in the preceding twelve months, these figures also being gross. All principal consuming countries registered increases in shipments last year.

JAPAN CHEMICALS

(*Special to CHEMICAL MARKETS*)

TOKYO, July 26—Business depression featured Japanese artificial fertilizer for the half of the year ended in June. Reports of leading companies were not favorable. Demand increased but profit decreased due to the drop of market price and increase of frozen assets following business extension. Superphosphate of lime was yen 1.32 in February, a drop of 23 sen from last year's highest price. The price rose to yen 1.34 due to the production restriction, and reached yen 1.60, the highest since 1925.

The same tendency was observed for sulfate of ammonia. In February it was yen 1.36, a drop of yen 44 from the highest price the year before. It began to rise until it reached yen 1.59 in June. In July it dropped suddenly to yen 1.29, due to the decline of American ammonium sulfate and the lowering of future prices by Ahrens & Co. High and low prices of superphosphate of lime and sulfate of ammonia for the first half year were:

	Superphosphate of lime	
	High	Low
Jan.	1.36	1.33
Feb.	1.36	1.32
Mar.	1.34	1.34
Apr.	1.45	1.34
May	1.55	1.45
Jun.	1.60	1.55
Jul.	1.53	1.50
	Ammonium sulfate	
	High	Low
Jan.	1.38	1.38
Feb.	1.38	1.36
Mar.	1.41	1.39
Apr.	1.45	1.39
May	1.54	1.40
Jun.	1.59	1.43
Jul.	1.31	1.29

Japan Artificial Fertilizer Co., which produces 70 per cent of the entire amount of superphosphatic fertilizers realized a net profit of yen 1,850,000, a drop of 5 per cent from the preceding report. Electro-Chemical Industry Co., largest of all nitrogenous fertilizer companies, realized a net profit of yen 820,000, a sharp drop of 53 per cent from the previous report. Japan Nitrogenous Fertilizer Co. yielded a net profit of yen 2,450,000.

Growth of the British Chlorine industry is commented upon in the annual report of the official alkali works inspector. The number of plants has increased from 37 to 49 during the past two years. The use of liquid chlorine in Great Britain in the manufacture of various products, inorganic and organic, and for other purposes continues to extend. In some producing plants a large number of units of chlorinating apparatus are in constant use.

Chemical Markets

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25 SPRUCE ST., NEW YORK.

Japan Dye Industry Prosperous

Started During the War and Had Many Setbacks—Foreign Colors Not Manufactured In Japan Are Imported—Full Line of Sulfur Colors Made—Nissen Company Producing Basic Colors—Fine Alizarine Blue is Manufactured.

(*Special to CHEMICAL MARKETS*)
Tokio, Japan, Aug. 1—A report on Japan's dye output was made by a local Association to Japan's delegates for the Economic Conference of the League of Nations which was held in Geneva last month. The report gives a panoramic view of the present condition of Japan's dyestuff industry and the protective policy of the government, with particular reference to the high customs wall and liberal subsidization. Up to the outbreak of the Great War, the report says, the world's dyes (referring mostly to those derivable from coal tar and also synthetic dyes and chemicals) were monopolized by Germany. That country was the sole supplier.

The dyestuff industry of Japan was established during the war. Before it was perfected, the industry met with serious setback, due

to the change of the after-war financial situation and suppression of cheap foreign imports. The industry went through a severe ordeal and is now prosperous. The present annual production reaches more than 10,000 kin. There are scores of products which rival foreign dyes in quantity and cost of production. Japan is now able to supply about one-half of her entire demand. Foreign merchants import dyes that cannot be manufactured here and sell at high prices, while duplicates of dyes made in Japan are imported at enormous prices. These facts seriously interfere with the development of the industry.

Sulfur colors, which are largely in demand, are produced in Japan. Japan Dyestuff Manufacturing Co., Ltd., generally known as Nissen, is the largest producer. The products are Nissen Blue R; Nissen Blue

RM; Nissen Blue FF; Nissen Indigo; Nissen Brown 2G and six others. High-class green and purple colors are not yet made here, but all other kinds of acid colors are produced with satisfactory results. The Nissen acid color products include German Orange; Methanyl Yellow; Naphthylamine Brown; Quinoline Yellow extra; Rocelline NS conc.; Silk Scarlet; Solar Black SR; Solar Blue Black; Solar Blue Black extra conc.; Solar Brown G; Solar Rubine extra and Solar Scarlet 3 X X. Diamond Black, the most important of acid-mordant colors, is produced here, giving the finishing touches to the manufacture of this kind of colors. The Nissen products are Sunchromine Black F; Sunchromine Blue BR; Sunchromine Yellow M and Diamond Black. Nearly all important basic colors are now completely produced in Japan. Methylene Violet is exported.

Basic colors made by the Nissen are Auramine; Bismarck Brown G; Bismarck Brown R; Malachite Green, large crystal; Malachite Green, medium crystal; Malachite Green; Kinryu; Malachite Green, small crystal; Malachite Green, D special; Malachite Green, Dango; Methylene Violet; Methylene Blue conc.; Methylene Blue FZ; Rhodamine B extra special; Rhodamine G extra; Safranine T; and Victoria Blue B.

Alizarine color has been made since olden time but its development is hampered as the use of colors other than blue is limited. Japan has succeeded in making superior kind of alizarine blue. Except artificial indigo, vat color manufacture is not satisfactory compared with American or European colors. The fact that the demand is small is the cause for slow development of this high-class dyestuff.

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Canadian Pulp and Paper Association has let contracts for construction of the \$250,000 pulp and paper building for McGill University, Montreal, which is expected to be completed by December. The building will house all the laboratories, and the entire Department of cellulose chemistry, which is now temporarily in the Biological Building under direction of Sir Harold Hibbert, professor of cellulose chemistry at McGill.

Chilean import duty on soda ash has been reduced from 0.06 pesos per kilog gross to 0.04 pesos.

Markets & Prices

FORMALDEHYDE WEAKER ON LOW METHANOL

Hexamethylenetetramine Also Points Down—General Market In Good Condition—Copper Sulfate Still Strong—Calcium Arsenate Slower—Cottonseed Lower And Quiet—Olive Oil Also Sluggish.

Advanced

Chinawood Oil NY $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb.
Chinawood Oil coast $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.
Coconut Oil, Ceylon $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.
Corn Oil Crude $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.
Lard Oil Extra $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.

Neatsfoot oil $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.
Olive oil Foots $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.
Palm Oil $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.
Rapeseed Oil 2c lb.

Declined

No declines

Having recovered from their depressive slump, dyestuff producers are again active and the consumption of intermediates is of much better proportions, than has been seen for some months past. There is much more interest evidenced in the form of inquiries and even some early fall contract business has been done. The heavy chemical field also past a good week. The steadier items such as chlorine, soda ash, caustic soda and copper sulfate etc. all moved with their usual rapidity. Factors of copper sulfate expressed their surprise at the unabated call for the material, while the constant entry of new rayon mills into the field is creating an ever increasing demand for caustic soda. It is somewhat too early to discern what actual effect the recent reduction in methanol will have. Makers of formaldehyde and hexamethylene tetramine, have not followed with a decline, but will probably do so when the higher priced material has been consumed. Potash chlorate is stronger and none too plentiful. The spirited movement of calcium arsenate eased a trifle this week. Reports from most sellers are of a very encouraging nature and present conditions indicate a marked increase in sales volume for the current month.

The oils and fats market does not contain any major features this week. Cottonseed was lower after a complete dissolution of the demand was witnessed last week following the release of the Government seed report. Sales this week were far below the inflated figures of last week, however, future prices were well maintained. Chinawood oil quotations were advanced both here and on the Coast and the rise was attributed to the increased difficulty in exporting material from China. The primary market is tight and indications point to a shorter market and higher prices. Buyers of olive oil are reluctant to show any interest in current quotations but importers seem to sustain their prices easily. Foots regained

their loss of last week. Rapeseed is also higher. Linseed is again quiet as to-day's values fail to provide any attraction to consuming interests. Animal oils are again stronger this week and outstanding is stearic acid with an increasing demand.

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

Acid Formic — While the general market has been recently raised to 11c@12c lb. lower quotations may be had from those who possess excess stocks as a result of the consistent weak demand.

Acid Oxalic — Is strong at 11c@11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb. stocks continue to move at a rapid pace though confined to small quantities.

Acid Tartaric — Local business is unchanged with a slight tendency towards easiness. Importers continue to enter large supplies but the makers have been favored with the bulk of business.

Ammonium Chloride — Makers and importers report no improvement in price or position. The schedule seems to be held quite strictly although interest has lessened and orders are for requirements only.

Butyl Acetate — The market seems to be holding better this week and the demand is fair at \$1.55@ \$1.60.

Carbon Tetrachloride — The market is quiet but steady at 7c@7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb. Demand is average and of fair proportions.

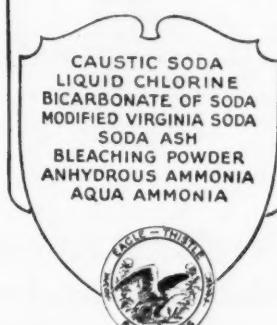
Copper Sulfate — Demand continues heavy and shows no indications of a let up, despite the surprise expressed by producers. The price of \$5.00 100 lbs in carlots is being easily sustained.

Glycerin — Trading brightened somewhat this week, foreign entries were heavy and some carlots business was done. The dynamite market is openly quoted at 21c lb., saponification is nominal at 15c lb. and chemically pure is held at 24c lb. with some re-sale lots spotting the market.

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Sodium Acetate — Demand is sparse and business may be done 4c lb. even though the general market is $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb. higher.

Tin Salts — Are shown no undue interest at this time and prices are unchanged for the two weeks period.

CRUDES AND INTERMEDIATES

Aniline Oil — Current business is of very comfortable dimensions at 15c@16c lb. and carlot business is in free motion at 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb.

Benzene — The market remains weak and in a nominal position at 22c gallon. Substantial supplies are readily available in some directions, below this figure.

Benzidine Base — Is unchanged in price at 70c@74c lb. in barrels and makers find nothing to hinder the regular flow toward consuming parties.

Beta-Naphthol — Although no new business is forthcoming, sellers report a very good volume of sales at 22c@24c lb. in routine channels of consumption.

Dimethylaniline — There has been no change in price as yet, but as a result of the recent declines in methyl alcohol a reduction in this market seems imminent.

Ortho-Toluidine — Is firm in price and no diversion has been heard from the established schedule of 29c@31c lb.

Toluene — Is still firm and in demand at 35c gallon but a greater production scale will be effected shortly.

Xylene — Open market quotations do not represent true value as several instances of shading have been evidenced.

OILS AND FATS

Chinewood Oil — Is much firmer both on spot and the Coast. Chinese suppliers are behind in their shipments and the markets in this country have again advanced. Barrels on spot are named at 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@18c lb. Tanks are nominal here, but for August shipment on the Coast the price has been raised to 16c lb. Demand is quiet but it is thought that the advancing market will arouse interest among consumers.

Coconut Oil — The entire market is featureless excepting Ceylon in tanks which is stiffer at 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ c@8 $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb. Offerings are heard from the Coast for Manila at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb. while spot oil is named at 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.

Corn Oil — Crude oil is up $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb. in both tanks and barrels.

Cottonseed Oil — The market has lost its excited tendency of last week and prices have receded accordingly. Spot sales were made

on Tuesday at 9c@9.75c lb. and for September at 9.75c. October is offered at 9.92c lb., November at 10.02@10c lb. and December 10.88@11c lb. Crude in the valley is named at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb. Sales have likewise dwindled and 6,900 bbls. were sold on Monday as compared with 52,000 barrels the Monday previous.

Lard Oil — The entire line show no change and refiners seem to be holding the market easily. Edible remains at 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb. and off prime at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb.

Linseed Oil — Orders are scant at this time, buyers are evidently unattracted by to-day's prices of 10.8c lb. in carlots and are interested in the reports of the seed markets which have been favorable lately.

Neatsfoot Oil — All grades are unchanged excepting 20°, which has been advanced to $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb. to 18c. The remaining grades are unchanged and do not furnish any undue interest.

Olive Oil — The local market registers no change in position. Buyers decline to contract at the present levels. Edible holds a \$2.45 gallon, denatured at 1.64@1.68 gal. while foots have advanced to 9c@9 $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.

Liquid chlorine is used in water purification by the municipalities of Sourabaya and Nakassar, consumption being approximately 6 kilos and 1.5 kilos respectively every 24 hours. In Batavia and Tangerang, the water is treated with "caporite", the daily requirements being respectively 5 kilos and 0.5 kilos. In addition, the swimming pool at Batavia makes use of approximately 4 kilos every 24 hours. Liquid chlorine and "caporite" are also used on several of the larger estates for water purification.

Winehaven Chemical Co., Inc., San Francisco, has been granted a permit by the California State Corp. Department to issue necessary securities. The property of the California Wine Association at Winehaven has been acquired for \$1,400,000 in cash and securities, and about \$300,000 will be spent for additional equipment. Industrial alcohol will be manufactured and raw materials will include California fruit grains and vegetables. No public financing is planned by the company.

Purchase of the old brewery of National Breweries, Ltd., by National Distilling Co., is reported in Montreal. The brewery is located at Lachine, and it is rumored that it will be converted into a distilling plant.

SHELLAC MARKET REVERTS DOWNWARD DUE TO SHADING

Turpentine Also Lower—Sulfate of Ammonia Strong After Advance—Nitrate of Soda Business Small—Restricted to Odd Lots.

Advanced	
Blood	South American 10c unit
Tankage	South American 40c unit
Declined	
Carnauba Wax	1c lb.
Rosins, B,D,E,F,G,H	15c@280 lbs.
Rosins I,K,M	15c@20c 280 lbs.
Rosins I,K,M	15c@20c 280 lbs.
Turpentine	2c gallon
Shellac	4c lb.
Valonia Cups	\$1.00 ton

The outstanding development in this field for the week was a decline in the price of shellac. Contradicting a strong surface tone and an upward turn in the London market, competitive factions, anxious to realize on the small amount of open business, brought about the surprising decline. Late cable advices from Calcutta show a firmer trend but will have little effect on the domestic market, unless a heavier demand is shown to divert sellers from price shading.

The local turpentine market followed the descending price at the primary market, due to a decided absence of actual demand, but business at this point showed a continued briskness. During the last few days the urgent demand fell off, but the market commands unlimited interest and the subsidence is expected to be only of a temporary nature. Rosins have also fallen lower. Sulfate of ammonia is markedly stronger and the general market has been advanced. The basic prices have been withdrawn as all contracts at those levels have been entered and the present appearance of the market is one of strength. Interest in the market for nitrate of soda is entirely lacking but prices are firm and advices from Chile point toward a higher value. At this time business is restricted to insignificant spot lots for requirements. Futures are interesting but are confined to occasional lots. Blood and tankage are firm and distribution is difficult, owing to the scarcity of supplies. South American material is higher and a good demand is coming from the Pacific Coast as well as local and Southern buyers. Higher prices than those prevailing would not be surprising. Waxes are uncertain. Japan wax continues firm at the existing schedule and although business is average, the disposition of the market is toward a decline. Carnaubas are lower and quiet while bees wax is unaltered but more in demand. Varnish gums fail to furnish any interest and show no indications of moving from their present stationary condition.

are: No. 1 yellow 57c@59c lb. No. 2 regular 54c@57c lb.; No. 2 north country 36c@38c lb.

Dextrins — All grades are moving in fair quantities, particularly the corn variety. Prices are unchanged throughout.

Gums, Varnish — There is no particular life to this market this week. Kauri sales are somewhat heavier, benzoin gum remains high on a scarcity and the remaining products are proceeding at unchanged prices in a very conservative manner.

Japan Wax — The market is on a firm basis and regular business is in motion at 18½c@18½c lb. for both spot and future delivery.

Rosins — Local trading has not been very brisk reflecting the action in the primary market, and prices were declined correspondingly: B,D,E,F,G,H, \$10.85; I,K,M, \$10.85@\$10.90; N \$10.95@\$11.00, WG \$11.95; WW \$12.00.

(Special to CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Savannah Ga. August 13, 1927—Spot demand in the turpentine market lessened this week and prices eased fractionally until closing quotations revealed a decline of 2c gal-



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Dense—Light
Solvay Fluf (Extra Light Soda Ash)
Solvay 76% Caustic Soda
Solid—Flake—Ground
Solvay Liquid Caustic Soda
Solvay Super Alkali
Solvay Snowflake Crystals
(Trademark Registered)
Solvay Laundry Soda
Solvay Cleansing Soda

Solvay Tanners Alkali
Solvay Tanners Soda
Solvay Calcium Chloride
Solid—Flake—Liquid
Solvay Caustic Potash Liquor
45%
Solvay Sodium Nitrite
Solvay Ammonium Chloride
Solvay Ammonium Bicarbonate
Solvay Paradichlorobenzene
Solvay Benzaldehyde
Solvay Benzyl Chloride

SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION

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Solvents

Butanol

(Normal butyl alcohol)

Used in all good lacquers. Excellent solvent for gums, oils and resins.

Basic material for many valuable organic compounds.

Dibutyl- Phthalate

The plasticizer for lacquers.

Butaldehyde

(Normal butyl aldehyde)

Increases the life of rubber.

Accelerates vulcanization.

Acetone, C. P.

Universal solvent (no residual odor).

Base for synthetic resins.

Diacetone—

Alcohol

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Methanol, Synthetic



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Plants—Terre Haute, Ind., and
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ion from the 53½c price named last week. Demand for immediate shipment has been notably poor recently and the present softness of the market is a direct consequence. Further reductions are looked for during the reign of this dull period. This period will probably last until mid-September, and as producers dispose to sell their production as rapidly as available and without any urgent demand, a natural reduction will follow as a means of clearing stocks. At this time, foreign and future orders are holding the market. A considerable portion of stocks are awaiting shipment and forward buyers are active, expecting higher values at the expiration of the dull period. Receipts this week were 5,712 barrels, sales of 1,880 barrels reported, (Sales on private terms and contract business estimated at 4,000 barrels), shipments 4,586 barrels and stocks to-day 24,329 barrels.

The rosin market also was softer this week and common grades dropped about 30c. Outstanding in the market is the advancing prices of finer grades. These grades have been scarce for the past few weeks and have commanded premium prices. Receipts of tops have not been running normally and even the official quotations do not represent the true conditions of the market. As high as \$11.00 has been paid for WW. While demand for the entire line is expected to improve this week, it is generally thought another decline will take place. Receipts of rosin for the week were 18,458 barrels. Sales reported, 9,044 barrels. Additional sales and contracts of about 8,000 barrels. Shipments 13,489 bbls. Present Savannah stock, 97,559 barrels. Current prices are: X,WW, \$10.25; WG \$9.50; N,M, \$9.00; K,I, \$8.90; H,G,F,E,D,B, \$8.70.

Jacksonville, Fla.—Turpentine closed at 52c gallon. Bids ranged fractionally lower. Rosin is lower this week and current prices follow: X,\$10.00@\$10.30; WW \$10.00@\$10.25; WG \$9.25@\$9.50; N \$9.10@\$9.15; M,K, \$8.85@\$8.90; I \$8.80@\$8.85; H,G,F,E,D,B \$8.80. Demand lessened in the latter part of the week for all grades. Jacksonville stocks August 11, turpentine 23,690 bbls., rosin 72,637 barrels.

Shellac — The newly revised schedule reads: T. N. 53c@54c lb. Superfine 56c@57c lb. garnet 53c @54c lb. bone dry 63c@65c lb.

Tankage — Is in limited supply both locally and in Chicago at \$4.50 and 10c unit. South American is up to \$4.70.

JULY DYE IMPORTS

(*Special to CHEMICAL MARKETS*)

Washington, D. C. Aug. 17—Dye imports for July were less than in July, 1926, being 263,162 pounds, with an invoice value of \$214,853, compared with 351,425 pounds, valued at \$303,079, in July, 1926, according to Chemical Division Tariff Commission, and the Department of Commerce. For the seven months of the calendar year ended with July, imports of coal tar dyes for consumption this year aggregated 2,247,482 pounds, valued at \$1,858,556, compared with 2,672,299 pounds, valued at \$2,463,490, in the corresponding period last year. Each month of 1927 has shown a decrease under the corresponding month of 1926. Germany during July continued its steady climb as the country of origin of the dyes imported, accounting for 63.5 per cent of the total that month. For the seven months of this year, Germany has accounted for 56.27 per cent of the total coal tar dyes imported for consumption, compared with 50.14 per cent of the total in the first seven months of last year. The proportion of Switzerland, France and the Netherlands has decreased this year, while that of England, Belgium and Canada and Italy has increased, together with Germany's increase.

The five leading dyes, by quantity, imported during July, were; Vat oliver R (single strength), 9,153 pounds; vat brown R (single strength), 8,614 pounds; Alizarin synthetic, 8,376 pounds; Hanza yellow G (single strength), 7,000 pounds; Helindone printing black RD paste, 6,000 pounds.

Dyes and colors remaining in bonded customs warehouses are given in the report as 1,003,847 pounds on June 30, a slight decrease under figures at the end of April and May, but higher than any other month since Fall; while on June 30, intermediates in bonded warehouses were 866,105 pounds, the highest of any month this year.

Operation of schedules which added vegetable oils originating in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, N. Carolina, S. Carolina and Tennessee to list of articles not allowed free lighterage or transfer in New York harbor, has been postponed from Aug. 6 to March 6, 1928.

New duties are leviable on vanilla and pigments imported into the New Hebrides; fertilizers and manures are exempted from duty.

ZINC QUARTER

New Jersey Zinc Co. for quarter ended June 30, 1927, reports net profit of \$1,975,514 after taxes, depreciation, depletion, equivalent to \$4.02 a share earned on 490,816 shares of stock. This compares with \$1,769,480 or \$3.60 a share in preceding quarter and \$1,607,538 or \$3.27 a share in second quarter of 1926. Net profit for first six months of 1927, totaled \$3,744,994 after above charges, equal to \$7.68 a share, against \$3,291,434 or \$6.70 a share in first half of previous year. Income account for quarter ended June 30, 1927, compares as follows:

	1927	1926
*Total inc. ***	\$1,975,514	\$1,647,538
Interest	40,000	
Net prof. .	\$1,975,514	\$1,607,538
Dividends	981,632	981,632
Surplus	\$993,882	\$625,906
Six months ended June 30:		
*Total inc.****	\$3,744,994	\$3,371,434
Interest	80,000	
Net prof. .	\$3,744,994	\$3,291,434
Dividends	1,963,264	1,963,264
Surplus	\$1,781,730	\$1,328,170

*After ordinary taxes, maintenance, depreciation, depletion, etc.

**Includes \$595,054 dividend from Tulsa Fuel & Manufacturing Co., in process of liquidation.

***Includes \$1,195,054 dividend from Tulsa Fuel & Manufacturing Co. in process of liquidation.

Although no action was taken on the passing along of the General Motors two for one common stock split to E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. stockholders, it is understood directors of the Du Pont company discussed the matter at the recent meeting in Wilmington and tabled action for the time being. The next dividend meeting of du Pont is scheduled for the middle of November, and it is likely that at that time the subject will be reopened and the means to be employed decided upon.

Merrimac Chemical Co., Boston, is said to be earning dividend requirements of 10% a year on the \$50 par shares (70,560 outstanding) by a good margin. Last year earnings were \$5.23 a share.

Atlas Powder Co., Wilmington, Del. declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$1.00 on common stock payable September 10th to holders of record August 31st.

ALCOHOL FOR MOTORS

The Hungarian Government is considering a measure to force the mixture of alcohol with gasoline for motor consumption. This report has just been received by the Department of Commerce from the American Commercial Attaché at Vienna, H. L. Groves.

The announcement follows in full text:

The Hungarian Minister of Finance submitted to Parliament on June 10 a bill for the obligatory admixture of alcohol to mineral oil products used for motor fuel and to fix the price of alcohol to be used for this purpose. This admixture of alcohol should not, however, have the effect of increasing the price of motor fuel. An admixture of probably 15 to 20 per cent of alcohol is considered. The Hungarian alcohol industry is working below capacity, and is dumping abroad a considerable proportion of its production for lack of a home market.

Bureau of Supplies & Accounts, Navy Department, will receive bids Aug. 30 for 8,000 wine gallons of Grade C denatured alcohol for Norfolk navy yard.

DEAD SEA CONCESSION

Imperial Chemical Industries Chemicals, Ltd., is to exploit the mineral resources of the Dead Sea. A British geologist reports that the salt water lake, 340 square miles in area, the surface of which is 1,292 feet below the Mediterranean Sea level, contains a table of potash containing 1,300 million tons, valued at fourteen billion pounds; bromide, 853 million tons valued at fifty-two billion pounds; salt, 11,900 million tons, valued at 9,500 million pounds; gypsum, eighty-one million tons, worth twenty-four million pounds, and magnesium chloride, twenty-two billion tons, worth 165 billion pounds.

The concession is said not to grant an unrestricted monopoly, but to provide that the bulk of surplus profits will go to the Government of Palestine, partly for reinvestment in Palestinian industry. Another provision is said to be the distribution of fertilizer to the farmers of Palestine and Transjordania at cost prices.

Shelden Thompson, Sr., of the Buffalo branch of National Lead Co., died Aug. 9, of pneumonia. He was 72.

Coast to Coast Producing Points



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CHEMICAL EXHIBITS

When the doors of the Exposition of Chemical Industries, open Sept. 26, 350 to 400 exhibits will be in place. In addition to the exhibits the various chemical societies, which will meet during the exposition, are closely co-operating with the management to make this exposition the greatest in its history.

One of several interesting features to be shown is a new spray drying machine that is new to industry and is to be exhibited by Douthitt Engineering Co. This, together with new classifying processes by Gilchrist and several other new processes will be announced later.

Chemical Industries Banquet will be held during the exposition on September 28th under the auspices of the Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry at the Hotel Roosevelt. About fifteen associations and societies of the chemical industry co-operating with the exposition management will attend the Banquet. The committee consists of Ralph E. Dorland, chairman, Dow Chemical Co., A. L. Benkert, National Chemical and Color Works, Williams Haynes, Drug and Chemical Markets, William Mueller, Commercial Solvents Corp., Ira P. MacNair, MacNair-Dorland Co., Charles F. Roth, Exposition of Chemical Industries, F. P. Summers, National Chemical and Color Works.

Washington, Aug. 17.—The average world production of olive oil during 1922-1926 increased 19 per cent compared with the figures for the five-year period 1909-1913, according to the Foodstuffs Division, Department of Commerce. It is probable that this increase would have been much larger were it not for the constant inroads of the olive fly.

The average world production during the post-war period amounted to 762,791 short tons against 638,021 tons in the period ending in 1913. Spain increased its production by 84,767 tons or 35 per cent; Italy by 26,566 tons or 14 per cent and Portugal by 9,921 tons or 39 per cent.

The production of oil in Spain for 1926 compared with 1925 shows a decline of 105,379 short tons or 21 per cent. This decrease in production has resulted in a royal decree providing for the temporary importation into Spain of pure foreign olive oil.

French export prohibition on copper has been withdrawn.

GERMAN OIL PATENTS

Walter C. Teagle, president Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, says the agreement which he concluded with the German Dye Trust means that his company's technical staff will attempt to apply to the refining of oil the discoveries made by the Germans in distilling oil.

According to a dispatch from Cologne, the new process may be defined as an improvement on the cracking method of refining products of coal distillation. The cracking method is now commercially impracticable, as its products cannot compete with those derived from natural petroleum and the new process is said to be cheaper than the cracking method.

Although the German interests have been manufacturing synthetic gasoline for some time, none has appeared on the market. The new process is understood to improve the method of manufacturing synthetic ammonia, glycerol and other substances. The United States Government is said to be interested in the possibilities of ammoniacal gas for military purposes, according to the Cologne dispatch.

NEW PULP MERGER

National Paper Products Co., subsidiary Zellerbach Paper Co., and R. S. Shainwald, executive vice-president Paraffine Companies, Inc., announce a merger that will include more than twenty plants operated by the two organizations in the Pacific Coast territory, manufacturing chemical and mechanical pulp, boxboard and boxes.

The company, which has not been named will be incorporated under the laws of Delaware and will have capitalization of 300,000 shares of preferred stock of \$100 par value and 410,000 shares of no par common.

Zellerbach Paper Co. contributes between 15 and 20 per cent of its business to the merger, and Paraffine Companies, Inc., almost one half of its business. The creation of the new company is expected to result in large savings through the elimination of duplication and competitive costs and will leave the Zellerbach and Paraffine organizations free to concentrate their attention on their own lines, which are not competitive.

C. B. Patterson, of Tyler-Patterson Co., chemical merchants, Cleveland, was injured in an automobile accident last week. Mrs. Patterson, who was with him, was also injured; but both are recovering satisfactorily. much more interest evidenced in the

DRIED EGG OUTPUT

Production of frozen eggs and foreign processed dried egg products in China is expected to be about 80 per cent of normal, according to a report received from Agricultural Commissioner Nyhus at Shanghai. This represents a considerable improvement from the prospects prevailing in May and has been brought about by the opening up of the Yangtze Valley to river and rail communication. The largest egg factory in China, located at Nanking, has not been in operation for several months, and, although some eggs were packed in a Shanghai branch factory, the failure of this company to operate on a large scale is a considerable factor in the reduced output of frozen egg products in China for the current season. Tientsin and Tsingtao plants have been operating at full capacity, but in the middle of July difficulty in getting eggs to the factory, on account of military disturbances, was being experienced in the latter city.

The production of native dried yolk and albumen may not exceed 50 per cent of normal, says Mr. Nyhus. Troops were occupying heavy producing territory in the middle of July and the difficulty of getting products out of Honan, Chihli and Shantung provinces continues. Many native factories in the interior have not operated this year. An extremely poor demand for native dried yolk and albumen from Europe and the United States, however, offsets the reduced production in China. Average quotations c. i. f. New York on July 15 were: 42 cents (gold) per pound for native yolk, 48 cents for spray yolk, and 62 cents for dried albumen.

E.I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Inc., have declared regular quarterly dividends of \$2 on common, payable Sept. 15, to stock of record Sept. 1, and 1½ per cent on debenture stock, payable Oct. 25 to stock of record Oct. 10.

Discussing Judge Gary's successor as head of U. S. Steel Corp., "Wall Street Journal" says Nathan L. Miller, formerly governor of New York State, is mentioned, also Dwight Morrow of J. P. Morgan & Co., Myron C. Taylor, and Pierre S. du Pont. Among the less well known possibilities are some members of the Steel Corp.'s organization—James A. Farrell, president; William J. Filbert, controller; and George Gordon Crawford, who has done notable work in the rehabilitation of Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co.

NEW CHEMICAL COMPANIES

Capitalization of new chemical companies organized under the laws of the various States in July amounted to \$8,325,000 according to compilations made by "The Journal of Commerce." This capitalization compares with \$2,000,000 in July, 1926. Among the leading companies are;

Durfree Chemical Corp., N. Y.	\$250,000
F. & J. Water Softner Co., Dela.	100,000
Frobert Pharmacal Co., Inc., N. J.	100,000
Merck & Co., Inc., N. J.	100,000
Merit Pharmacy, Inc., N. J.	1,000,000
National City Chemical Co., Inc., Dela.	250,000
National Petrinite Corp., Dela.	1,000,000
New Process Carbon Black Co., Tex.	1,500,000
Rocona Fertilizer Co., S. C.	100,000
Service Drug Stores Inc., Dela.	250,000
Wainwright Pharmacy, Inc., N. J.	125,000
Winehaven Chemical Co., N. J.	300,000

H. W. Morrison, chairman of San Sebastian Nitrate Co., Chile, told the board of directors at the annual meeting in London, that he saw no hope of reopening the oficina in the near future, as it could only work at a loss at present prices of 16s. 6d. to 17s. per quintal, f.o.b. Chile, and there were a great number of other concerns in exactly the same position. Besides, he was convinced that the present price was much too high to compete with the prices at which synthetic would be sold.

COTTONSEED & PRODUCTS

Cottonseed received at the mills in the year ending July 31 totaled 6,374,694 tons, compared with 5,558,350 tons during the preceding year, according to the preliminary report made Aug. 13, by the Bureau of the Census. Cottonseed crushed amounted to 6,301,911 tons and on hand July 31 were 88,895 tons, the report showed. The report follows in full text.

Cottonseed crushed, for year ending July 31, 1927, 6,310,911 tons; for year ending July 31, 1926, 5,558,243 tons.

On hand at mills, July 31, 1927, 88,895 tons; July 31, 1926, 23,249 tons.

Exports of cottonseed products for 11 months ending June 30:

Oil, Crude, lbs.	37,961,114	36,309,879
Refined, lbs.	18,923,992	20,718,739
Cake and meal, tons	477,904	338,495
Linters, r'g bales ...	239,879	93,034

Cottonseed products manufactured and on hand are shown in the following table:

Pounds	Produced Aug. 1		On hand July 31
	to July 31	July 31	
Crude oil 1926-7	1,886,836,168	16,194,611	
1925-6	1,617,014,721	8,280,561	
Refined oil 1926-7	1,656,841,673	378,230,261	
1925-6	1,363,208,345	145,670,884	

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GRASSELLI GRADE

A Standard Held High for 88 Years

Coke By-Products Valued at \$134,469,769 in 1926

Bureau of Mines Reports on Production of Ammonia, Benzol, Toluol, Naphtha, Naphthalene, Giving Quantity and Value—Seventy-Eight By-Product Plants Producing Coke in 1925—Output of Furnace Plants 82.7 Per Cent.

By-products obtained from coke-oven operations in 1926, as reported by the Bureau of Mines, Department of Commerce, and prepared by H. L. Bennit and J. G. Tryon, August 13, are as follows:

PRODUCT	Unit	Production	Sales		
			Quantity	Value	
				Total	Average
Tar	Gallons	529,486,374	277,248,522	\$14,103,760	\$0.051
Ammonia:					
Sulphate	Pounds	1,167,859,453	1,152,141,717	24,658,031	.021
Ammonia liquor (NH ₃ content)	Pounds	53,523,229	53,448,034	3,470,172	.065
Sulphate equivalent of all forms	Pounds	1,381,952,369	1,365,933,751	28,128,203
Gas:					
Used under boilers, etc.	M. cu. ft.		25,953,876	1,438,699	.055
Used in steel or affiliated plants	M. cu. ft.		249,840,649	27,955,574	.112
Distributed through city mains	M. cu. ft.	a/706,681,828	89,565,953	29,978,997	.335
Sold for industrial use	M. cu. ft.		32,553,610	5,313,530	.163
			397,914,088	64,686,800	.163
Light oil and derivatives:					
Crude light oil	Gallons	b/164,059,552	10,783,568	1,330,208	.123
Benzol, crude	Gallons	4,744,713	4,660,621	1,109,974	.238
Refined	Gallons	17,713,904	17,327,169	3,957,719	.228
Motor benzol	Gallons	90,029,972	89,501,212	16,863,109	.188
Toluol, crude	Gallons	452,317	400,308	127,298	.318
Refined	Gallons	8,359,135	8,250,297	2,787,454	.338
Solvent naphtha	Gallons	4,704,555	3,546,117	1,035,870	.292
Other light oil products	Gallons	4,127,710	1,324,303	93,344	.070
		c/130,112,396	135,793,595	27,304,976	.201
Naphthalene:					
Crude	Pounds	7,746,521	7,556,372	96,210	.013
Refined	Pounds	139,70	166,851	1,100	.007
Other products		7,886,522	7,723,223	97,310	.013
Value of all by-products sold			148,720	d/134,469,769

a—Includes gas wasted and gas used for heating retorts.

b—Refined on the premises to make the derived products shown, 159,589,756 gallons.

c—Total gallons of derived products.

d—Exclusive of the value of breeze production.

There were 78 by-product plants producing coke in 1926. Of these 49 were affiliated with iron furnaces, and 29 were non-furnace plants. The output of the furnace plants was 82.7 per cent. of the total against 83.2 per cent. in 1925 and 73.5 per cent. in 1913.

Coke produced in 1926 was by furnace plants 36,702,890 net tons; by other plants 7,673,696. This compares with 9,846,835 net tons by furnace plants in 1913 (21 plants), and 3,367,845 tons by other plants (15).

Union Carbide & Carbon Corp., New York, is to erect at Tampa, Fla., a new plant for its subsidiary company, Linde Air Products Co., to cost \$300,000.

I. G. Farbenindustrie's negotiations with French chemical industry for participation in the Anglo-German Chemical and dye syndicate have made some headway.

Production of potash in France during the first four months of 1927 amounted to 126,150 tons (K-20), compared with 123,000 tons for the parallel period in 1926.

Exports of chemicals from Sweden to United States in 1926 included caustic soda valued at \$9,015 and prussiate of soda valued at \$1,599.

Paints and enamel of fine quality are imported by Japan. Such varnish as is quickly dried having a fine luster, used for electric and railway cars, is mostly of foreign-make.

Paraffine Companies, San Francisco, Calif., are to erect a new storage and distributing plant at Antioch, Calif.

Import Manifests

IMPORTS AT NEW YORK

August 9 to 16

ACIDS—**Cresylic**, 12 drs., W. A. Foster & Co., Liverpool; 18 drs., E. H. Watson, Rotterdam; **Formic**, 80 balloons, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co., Rotterdam; **Tartaric**, 200 brls., Superfios Co., Bari; 70 kegs, Kachurin Durg Co., London; **Stearic**, 50 brls., C. R. Spence, Rotterdam

ALCOHOL—Denatured, 67 drs., Virgin Island Prod. Co., St. Croix

AMMONIUM SALTS—**Carbonate**, 15 cks., Standard Bank of So Africa, Liverpool; 20 cks., J. C. Wiarda Co., Glasgow; **Thiocyanide**, 5 cks., American Cyanamid Co., Liverpool

ANTIMONY—100 cks., Wah Chang Trdg Corp., Hongkong; **Regulus**, 500 cks., Caldbeck McGregor, Shanghai; 250 cks., D. L. Moss & Co., Hongkong; 345 cks., Wah Chang Trdg Co., Tientsin; 250 cks., W. R. Grace & Co., Shanghai; 250 cks., Metal & Ore Corp., Shanghai; 500 cks., F. A. Cundhill & Co., Tientsin

ARSENIC—289 brls., American Smelting & Ref. Co., Vera Cruz

BARIUM—Chloride, 27 cks., A. Klipstein & Co., Rotterdam; 50 bgs., A. Klipstein & Co., Rotterdam

BARYTES—250 bgs., Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Rotterdam; 500,000 kilos, Ore & Chem. Co., Rotterdam; 500,000 kilos, Ore & Chem. Co., Rotterdam

BLANC—FIXE, 260 cks., W. Van Doorn, Rotterdam

BONE FLOUR—228 bgs., Nat City Bank, Trieste

BUTYL ACETATE—310 drs., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam; 322 cks., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam

CAMPHOR—Synthetic, 47 cks., E. I. DuPont de Nemours Co., Rotterdam

CARBON—Decolorizing, 106 drs., 220 bgs., Salomon Bros., Rotterdam

CASEIN—179 bgs., A. Klipstein & Co., Havre; 667 bgs., T. M. Duche & Sons Buenos Aires

CHEMICALS—300 bgs., 24 cks., P. Uhlich & Co., Rotterdam; 50 cks., H. Sundheimer Inc., London; 200 cks., Stanley Doggett Inc., Rotterdam; 10 drs., Lo Curt & Funk, Hamburg; 49 cks., Hummel & Roibinson, Rotterdam; 9 ccs., General Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam; 9 ccs., General Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam; 56 cks., Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Rotterdam; 2 ccs., Merck & Co., Hamburg; 22 cks., H. Sundheimer Co., London; 114 bgs., Rhodia Chem Co., Rotterdam; 31 cks., H. Hinrichs Chem Corp., Rotterdam; 8 ccs., Merck & Co., Rotterdam; 50 cks., Stanley Doggett Inc., Rotterdam

CINNABAR—3 ccs., A. Hurst & Co., Leghorn

COLORS—7 cks., General Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam; 4 ccs., M. J. Corbett & Co., Rotterdam; 32 cks., Sandoz Chem Works, Havre; 40 cks., C. J. Osborn, Rotterdam; 38 cans Carbic Color & Chem Co., Havre; 22 cks., General Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam; 2 brls., American Irving Trust Co., Antwerp; 154 pgs., General Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam; 3 ccs., General Dyestuff Corp., Hamburg; 5 ccs., J. M. Heiber Color Co., Hamburg; 3 ccs., A. Hurst & Co., Hamburg; 1 ccs., H. Friedrich, Antwerp; **Bronze Powder**, 4 ccs., L. Uhlfelder & Co., Bremen; 2 ccs., Gallagher & Ascher, Hamburg; 21 ccs., T. D. Downing & Co., Hamburg; 5 ccs., J. J. Shore & Co., Bremen; 8 ccs., B. F. Drakenfeld & Co., Bremen; **Coal Tar**, 7 Jugs, 57 cks., General Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam; **Earth**, 11 casks, R. Faust, Rotterdam; 35 casks, C. J. Osborn, Rotterdam

COPPER—Sulphocyanide, 7 cks., Brown Bros. & Co., Manchester

EARTH—Infusorial, 100 bgs., Orelite Co., Oran

EPSOM SALTS—1000 bgs., The Goldschmidt Corp., Bremen

EXTRACTS—**Archil Liquor**, 5 cks., Earle & Co., Liverpool; **Querachro**, 4038 bgs., Tannin Corp., Buenos Aires; 1100 bgs., International Prod. Co., Buenos Aires; 1033 bgs., J. C. Andersen & Co., Buenos Aires; 811 bgs., Guaranty Trust Co., Buenos Aires

GAMBIER—22 ccs., F. B. Ross & Co., Singapore; 266 ccs., L. Littlejohn & Co., Singapore; 384 bgs., E. E. Androvette, Singapore

GLUE—15 cks., Hanson & Van Winkle, Ant-

werp; 103 ccs., L. W. Ferdinand Co., London; 300 bgs., Hoole Service Co., Trieste; 50 bgs., Hoole Service Co., Trieste; 15 ccs., W. E. Miller, Havre; 240 bgs., J. Dick, Hamburg

GLYCERIN—40 drs., A. Klipstein & Co., Rotterdam; 80 drs., Armour & Co., Rotterdam; 50 drs., Hercules Powder Co., Rotterdam; 100 cks., Hercules Powder Co., Rotterdam; 20 drs., Armour Soap Works, Dunkirk

GUMS—**Arabic**, 158 bgs., Innis Speiden & Co., Port Sudan; 300 bgs., Stanley Jordan Co., Port Sudan; 210 bgs., H. Heide, Port Sudan; 500 bgs., T. M. Duche & Sons, Port Sudan; 150 bgs., H. Heide, Port Sudan; 150 bgs., F. Vliet Co., Port Sudan; 413 bgs., Orbis Products Trdg Co., Port Sudan; 120 bgs., National Gum & Mica Co., Port Sudan; **Benzoin**, 14 ccs., J. L. Hopkins & Co., Batavia; 22 ccs., Catz American Co., Batavia; **Copal**, 210 bgs., A. Klipstein & Co., Singapore; 200 bgs., Innis & Co., Ant-

werp; 25 bgs., A. Klipstein & Co., Antwerp; 125 bks., Kidder Peabody Acceptance Corp., Macassar; 247 bks., Innes & Co., Macassar; 128 bgs., J. D. Lewis, Singapore; 65 bks., W. H. Scheel, Macassar; 72 bks., Standard Bank of So Africa; 140 bks., France; Campbell & Darling, Macassar; 53 ccs., Innes & Co., Macassar; **Damar**, 249 ccs., 128 bgs., S. Winterbourne Co., Singapore; 140 ccs., L. C. Gillespie & Sons, Singapore; 140 bgs., G. W. S. Patterson & Co., Singapore; 70 bgs., Paterson Boardman & Knapp, Singapore; 120 bgs., Innes & Co., Padang; 186 ccs., Equit Trust Co., Batavia; 100 bgs., Innes & Co., Batavia; 176 ccs., A. Klipstein & Co., Batavia; 100 ccs., Nat City Bank, Batavia; 300 ccs., Paterson Boardman & Knapp, Batavia; 100 ccs., G. H. Lincks, Batavia; 250 ccs., L. C. Gillespie & Sons, Batavia; **Elemi**, 168 ccs., H. Dubler, Manila; **Kadaya**, 122 bgs., J. Wolf



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HARTSHORN SALTS—40 cks., H. Hinrichs Southampton Chem Corp., Rotterdam

INTERMEDIATES—45 cks., General Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam; 1 cse., H. A. Metz, Rotterdam; 68 cks., General Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam

IODINE—633 kegs, Nash Watjen & Bangs, Glasgow

IRON OXIDE—16 brls., Smith Chemical Color Co., Malaga; 40 brls., Wishnick Tumpeer Co., Malaga; 82 cks., J. A. McNulty, Liverpool; 16 cks., Reichard Coulston Inc., Liverpool; 100 brls., C. J. Osborn, Malaga,

ISOBUTYL ACETATE, 19 drs., 21 cks., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam

KAOLIN—393 bgs., M. Greenbaum Co., Trieste

LAMP BLACK—187 brls., R. W. Greeff & Co., Antwerp

LIME TARTRATE—335 bgs., C. Pfizer & Co., Alicante

LITHOPONE—40 cks., C. J. Osborn Co., Rotterdam; 2 cks., A. Klipstein & Co., Rotterdam

MAGNESIUM—Calcined, 25 cs., McKesson & Robbins, Manchester; 35 cs., Lo Curto & Funk, Genoa

MAGNESIUM CHLORIDE—295 bgs., Innis Speiden & Co., Hamburg; 179 drs., Composition Metal Co., Hamburg

METHANOL—550 drs., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam

MYROBALANS—2000 bgs., J. W. Greene & Co., Calcutta; 10,512 bgs., A. Klipstein & Co., Calcutta; 18637 bgs., Hammond & Carpenter, Calcutta; 762 bgs., Standard Bank of So Africa, Bombay; 14,030 pkts., Standard Bank of So Africa, Calcutta; 2536 bgs., Nat City Bank, Bombay; 800 bgs., Brown Bros & Co., Bombay; 2848 bgs., Bingham & Co., Bombay

NUTGALLS—320 bgs., Zinsser & Co., Shanghai; 25 bgs., G. M. Barook, Bombay

OCHRE—40 cks., A. Kramer & Co., Marseilles; 100 brls., J. Lee Smith & Co., Marseilles; 318 brls., Reichard Coulston, Marseilles

OILS—Coconut 426 tons Copra Milling Corp., Manila; 800 tons Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Manila; 848 tons, Procter & Gamble, Manila; **Olive**, 1050 cs., F. Romeo & Co., Leghorn; 50 cs., Aurora Import Co., Seville; 100 cs., D. Trazzo Co., Genoa; 100 cs., Scaramelli & Co., Leghorn; 1000 cs., F. Romeo & Co., Leghorn; 100 cs., Cosimo Daniele, Genoa; 50 cs., Italo America Grocery Co., Genoa; 100 cs., Italian Impo Co., Genoa; 275 cs., Scaramelli & Co., Genoa; 1000 cs., I. F. Roncello, Genoa; 50 cs., R. Aita, Genoa; 200 cs., J. De Lucia, Genoa; 100 cs., D. Foti & Bro., Genoa; 50 drs., R. U. Delapena, Marseilles; 150 cs., Ettore Penna, Marseilles; 25 brls., Lekas & Drivas, Piraeus; 100 drs., Welch Holme & Clark Mitylene; 275 cs., Cellas Inc., Genoa; 163 cs., B. Dorman, Genoa; **Palm**, 12 drs., Wishnick Tumpeer Inc., Grand Bassam; 258 cks., African & Eastern Trdg. Co., Hamburg; 160 cks., D. Bacon, Liverpool; 1141 cks., African & Eastern Trdg. Co., Opobo; 723 cks., African & Eastern Trdg. Co., Calabar; 400 drs., African & Eastern Trdg. Co., Port Harcourt; 752 cks., Niger Co., Port Harcourt; 113 CJS African & Eastern Trdg. Co., Lagos; 277 cks., Niger Co., Opobo; **Palm Kernel**, 234 tons, J. Bibby & Sons, Liverpool; **Rapeseed**, 5 cks., S. Blumenthal, Rotterdam; 50 drs., Bank of America, Kobe; 100 drs., Cook Swan & Young, Kobe; 296 tons Vacuum Oil Co., Kobe; 330 drs., Mitsui & Co., Kobe; **Seal**, 24 cks., Bowring & Co., St. Johns; **Sulphur**, 221 brls., Leghorn Trdg. Co., Bari; 200 brls., Leghorn Trdg. Co., Catania; 500 brls., Brewer & Co., Bari;

250 cks., Leghorn Trdg. Co., Naples; 100 drs., Leghorn Trdg. Co., Bari; 300 brls., Smith Weihman Oil Co., Bari; 200 brls., H. W. Peabody & Co., Naples; 50 drs., Smith Weihman Oil Co., Marseilles; **Wood**, 162 drs., Mitsui & Co., Hongkong

PLUMBAGO—300 bgs., C. E. Pettinos, Colombo; 150 brls., Patterson Boardman & Knapp, Colombo

POTASSIUM SALTS—Carbonate, 23 cks., A. Klipstein & Co., Rotterdam; 67 brls., Innis Speiden & Co., Hamburg; **Caustic**, 62 drs., Innis Speiden & Co., Hamburg; 3 cs., E. Fougera & Co., Gothenburg; 15 cs., Merck & Co., Gothenburg; **Chlorate**, 1300 brls., Monmouth Chem Works, Hamburg; **Muriate**, 1000 bgs., Potash Export My., Antwerp; **Nitrate**, 762 bgs., 127 cks., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam

QUICKSILVER—7 flasks Haas Bros, Tam-pico; 300 flasks General Elec Co., Leghorn

ROCHELLE SALTS—33 cks., Garfield & Co., Hamburg

SAL AMMONIAC—40 cks., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam; 102 cks., H. Hinrichs Chem Corp., Rotterdam

SELENIUM METAL POWDER—5 cs., Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co., London

SHELLAC—1375 bgs., Ralli Bros., Calcutta; 100 bgs., J. W. Greene & Co., Calcutta; 125 bgs., E. E. Androvette, Calcutta; 135 cs., Rogers Pyatt Shellac Co., Calcutta; 300 bgs., W. Zinsser Co., Calcutta; 200 bgs., Farmers Loan & Trust Co., Calcutta; 200 bgs., Mac Lac Co., Calcutta; 400 bgs., Mitsui & Co., Calcutta; **Garnet**, 300 bgs., H. W. Peabody & Co., Calcutta; Seedlac, 200 bgs., Ralli Bros., Calcutta; 100 bgs., Montrose Corp., Calcutta; 100 bgs., E. D. Saseoon & Co., Calcutta; 200 bgs., Order, Calcutta; 740 bgs., Rogers Pyatt Shellac Co., Calcutta; 450 bgs., W. Zinsser Co., Calcutta

SODIUM SALTS—Caustic, 3 cs., E. Fougera & Co., Gothenburg; 5 cs., Eimer & Amend, Gothenburg; **Cyanide**, 1480 cs., C. R. Spence, Rotterdam; **Disoda Phosphate**, 262 cks., Rhodia Chem Co., Rotterdam; **Fluoride**, 37 cks., A. Klipstein & Co., Rotterdam; **Nitrate**, 500 bgs., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Hamburg; 6439 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Iquique; **Phosphate**, 373 cks., Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co., Rotterdam; 200 bgs., A. Klipstein & Co., Rotterdam; **Prussiate**, 37 cks., A. Klipstein & Co., Rotterdam; **Silico Fluoride**, 134 cks., H. Sundheimer Co., Rotterdam; **Sulfate**, 125 cks., H. Hinrichs Chem Corp., Rotterdam; **Thisulfate**, 2 cks., Johnson & Sons, London; **Sulfide**, 100 cks., 28 drs., A. Klipstein & Co., Rotterdam; 89 drs., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam; **Sulfite**, 30 drs., H. Hinrichs Chem Corp., Rotterdam

SPAR—Heavy, 400 bgs., A. Klipstein & Co., Rotterdam

SUMAC—234 bgs., J. A. Barkey & Co., Palermo; 350 bgs., A. Klipstein & Co., Palermo; 210 bgs., Corn Exchange Bank, Palermo; 700 bgs., J. S. Young & Co., Palermo; 280 bgs., H. V. Price, Palermo; 350 bgs., A. Klipstein & Co., Palermo; 350 bgs., E. E. Androvette, Palermo; **Leaf**, 200 bls., A. Klipstein & Co., Palermo; 100 bls., A. Stauff & Co., Palermo

TALC—2500 bgs., C. Mathieu, Genoa; 500 bgs., Colgate & Co., Leghorn; 200 bgs., C. B. Chrystal Co., Genoa

TAPIOCA—Flake, 265 bgs., Stein Hall & Co., Sourabaya; **Flour**, 1650 bgs., Perkins Glue Co., Batavia; 575 bgs., Catz American Co., Batavia; 520 bgs., Java America Export Co., Batavia; 1150 bgs., Stein Hall & Co., Batavia; 266 bgs., Atlantic Nat Bank, Batavia; 4830 bgs., Stein Hall & Co., Sourabaya; 650 bgs., Stein Hall & Co., Batavia; 1865 bgs., Stein Hall & Co., Sourabaya; **Pearl**, 268 bgs., Catz America Co., Batavia; **Seed**, 188 bgs., Stein Hall & Co., Sourabaya

TARTAR—1000 bgs., Tartar Chem Works, Messina; 52 cks., Tartar Chem Works, Leghorn; 174 bgs., C. Pfizer & Co., Lisbon; 172 bgs., Tartar Chem Works, Lisbon; 402 bgs., C. Pfizer & Co., Marseilles; 132 bgs., Tartar Chem Works, Marseilles; **Cream**, 25 brls., Kachurin Drug Co., London

ULTRAMARINE BLUE—6 brls., Kentler Bros., Antwerp

WAX—Bees, 17 bgs., W. Schall & Co., Sanchez; 12 bgs., F. C. Luthi & Co., Tampico; 10 bgs., W. & A. Leaman, Port de Paix; 96 bgs., C. W. Jacobs & Allison, Lisbon; 20 bgs., E. A. Canalizo & Co., Sanchez; 64 bgs., C. S. Spence, Rotterdam; **Carnauba**, 56 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Ceara; 56 bgs., Strahl & Pitsch, Ceara; 42 bgs., Strahl & Pitsch, Ceara; 42 bgs., Strohmeyer &

Arpe Co., Ceara; 81 bgs., F. B. Ross & Co., Ceara; **Montan**, 200 bgs., Schleemann Co., Hamburg; **Ozokerite**, 623 bgs., J. Dick, Hamburg; **Spermaceti**, 80 cs., Smith & Nichols, Glasgow; **Vegetable**, 73 bgs., Lange Bros. & Co., Cristoval

WHITING—1006 bgs., Coupey Fils, Dunkirk; 450 bgs., Nat City Bank, Antwerp; 500 bgs., E. L. Bullock & Son, Antwerp; 1500 bgs., Hammill & Gillespie, Antwerp; 2000 bgs., J. H. Nicholas Co., Antwerp; 1500 bgs., Smith Chem & Color Co., Antwerp; 1500 bgs., Scott L. Libby Co., Havre; 600 bgs., C. B. Chrystal, Havre

WOODFLOUR—1052 bgs., Stae tChem Co., Rotterdam; 500 bgs., A. Kramer & Co., Rotterdam

ZINC OXIDE—110 brls., Orbis Products Trdg. Co., Marseilles; 155 brls., Philipp Bros., Antwerp

IMPORTS AT PHILADELPHIA

August 3 to 10

AMMONIUM MURIATE—40 casks, order, Rotterdam

BAIRUM CHLORIDE—50 casks, order, Antwerp

CALCIUM PHOSPHATE—1000 bags, order, Antwerp

CHEMICALS—83 carboys, order, Rotterdam

CLAY—27 casks, order, Rotterdam

COAL TAR DISTILLATE—10 drums, Tar Acid Refining Corp., Liverpool

COBALT OXIDE—10 cases, J. W. Hampton Jr. & Co., Hamburg

EPSOM SALTS—250 bags, Chase National Bank, Hamburg; 20 kegs, order, Hamburg

GLYCERIN—15 casks, order, Marseilles; 20 drums, J. W. Hampton Jr. & Co., Havre; 35 drums, order, Havre

LITHOPONE—80 cases, John Locust & Co., Antwerp

METHYL ALCOHOL—100 drums, order, Rotterdam

MINERAL WATER—300 cases, F. H. Leggett Co., Antwerp

MYROBALANS—294 pockets, Standard Bk. of South Africa, Calcutta

NITRATES—Sodium, 52,127 bags, Anglo South America Trust Co., Tocopilla

OCHRE—53 cases, R. Coulston, Marseilles

OILS—Cod, 100 bbls., order, Hull; 13 bbls., order, Hull; **Lubricating**, 20 drums, Kuhne Libby Co., Antwerp; **Olive**, 250 casks, order, Genoa; 100 cases, order, Genoa; 5 cases, order, Genoa; **Sulphur**, 250 bbls., order, Leghorn

PHOSPHATES—Sodium, 134 casks, Innes Speiden & Co., Antwerp

POTASH SALTS—**Caustic**, 99 drums, order, Hamburg; **Muriate**, 200 bags, Potash Exports Co., Antwerp; 200 bags, Potash Importing & Export Co., Hamburg; **Nitrate**, 200 bags, order, Dunkirk

PRUSSIATES—Sodium—17 bbls., order, Antwerp

SELLAC—50 bags, order, Calcutta; 1500 bgs., order, Calcutta; 125 bags, New York Trust Co., Hamburg

SODIUM BISULPHITE—102 drums, Harshaw Fuller & Goodwin, Antwerp

SODIUM SULFIDE—152 drums, order, Rotterdam

STEARINE—5 bags, Keystone Lubricating Co., Liverpool

ZINC CHLORIDE—40 drums, Harshaw Fuller & Goodwin, Rotterdam

IMPORTS AT NEW ORLEANS

Aug 5 to 12

BAUXITE—2750 tons, Republic Mining Co., Paramaribo

FERTILIZER—227 bags, order, Bremen

MOLASSES—1,300,000 gals. Leon Pfeffer Ju-

caro

SALT PETER—254 cases, Hamburg

SALT—1030 bags, order, Liverpool

SPIEGELEISEN—425 tons, order, Liverpool

IMPORTS AT BALTIMORE

Aug 5 to 11

ACID—**Stearic**, 20 bags, W. G. N. Rukert, Binnendijk, Rotterdam

BARYTES—600 bags, 132,000 lbs., Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., Westpool, Bremen

BEET PULP—20 bags, 1 ton, William H. Masson, Hatteras, Dublin; 20 bags, 1 ton, to order, Hatteras, Dublin

BONE—**Flour**, 320 bags, William H. Masson, Rexmore, Liverpool; **Meal**, 224 bags, 44,655 lbs., to order, West Eldara, Antwerp; 565 bags, 110,000 lbs., to order, West Eldara, Antwerp; 250 bags, F. H. Shallus Co., Justin, Bremen

CHALK—300 bags, 66,660 lbs., to order, West Eldara, Antwerp; 250 bags, 55,825 lbs., F. H. Shallus Co., West Eldara, Antwerp

CLAY—4 casks, F. H. Shallus Co., Justin, Bremen; 200 casks, 246,400 lbs., J. Goebel & Co., New York, Westpool, Bremen

CRYALITE—80 casks, 47,344 lbs., F. H. Shallus Co., Westpool, Hamburg

FLUOR SPAR—267 bags, Macbeth-Evans Glass Co., Justin, Bremen

GLUE—300 bags, 15 tons, Baltimore & Ohio railroad, Hatteras, Dublin

LOGWOOD—785 tons, J. S. Young Company, schooner Charles M. Struven, St. Marc.

PEROXIDE—**Manganese**, 206 tons, Bethlehem Steel Corp., Emylian, Poti

MOLASSES—1,300,000 gals., Cuba Distilling Company, Catahoula, Nuevitas

OCHRE—60 casks, 34,439 lbs., Richard Coulston, Sangamon, Marseilles

OIL—**Olive**, 150 cases, F. Romeo & Co., Inc., New York, Liberty Land, Leghorn; 30 cans, Giuseppe Marranto, Liberty Land, Palermo; 533 bbls., 280,071 lbs., Equitable Trust Co., New York, Sangamon, Marseilles; **Palm**, 324 bbls., 179,804 lbs., Equitable Trust Co., Liberty Land, Marseilles; 356 bbls., 181,588 lbs., Pompeian Romanza Co., Liberty Land, Marseilles

ORE—Iron, 10,500 tons, Bethlehem Steel Corp., Cubore, Cruz Grande; 7,000 tons, Bethlehem Steel Corp., Pentwyn, Honaone; 20,000 tons, Bethlehem Steel Corp., Steelore, Cruz Grande; **Manganese**, 5481 tons, Bethlehem Steel Corp., River Oronites, Poti; 5000 tons, Bethlehem Steel Corp., Uru, Rio de Janeiro; 7491 tons, Bethlehem Steel Corp., Emylian, Poti; 880 tons, Carnegie Steel Co., City of Eastbourne, Calcutta

PEAT—**Ground**, 200 bales, F. H. Shallus Co., Justin, Hamburg; **Moss**, 605 bales, Atkins & Durbrow, Justin, Bremen

POTASH—29 casks, William H. Masson, Justin, Bremen; **Carbonate of**, 82 bbls., 36,388 lbs., Brown Bros., Westpool, Hamburg; **Caustic**, 197 drums, F. H. Shallus Co., Justin, Bremen; 250 drums, 66,024 lbs., Brown Bros., Westpool, Hamburg; **Chrome Aluminum**, 149 casks, John S. Connor, Binnendijk, Rotterdam; **Kainit**, 12.4%, 199,573 lbs., N. V. Potash Export My., Rexmore, Nordenham; **Manure Sait**, 20%, 1,446,346 lbs., N. V. Potash Export My., Rexmore, Nordenham; 30%, 3,008,800 lbs., N. V. Potash Export My., Rexmore, Nordenham; 30%, 3,571,000 lbs., W. G. N. Rukert, Rexmore, Nordenham; **Muriate**, 80-85%, 1,870,924 lbs., N. V. Potash Export My., Rexmore, Nordenham; 1000 bags, 200,671 lbs., N. V. Potash Export My., Rexmore, Nordenham;

1,000 bags, 200,669 lbs., W. G. N. Rukert, Rexmore, Nordenham; 200 bags, 40,179 lbs., N. V. Potash Export My., Rexmore, Nordenham; 500 bags, 100,342 lbs., W. G. N. Rukert, Rexmore, Nordenham; 700 bags, 140,485 lbs., N. V. Potash Export My., Rexmore, Nordenham; 500 bags, 100,353 lbs., N. V. Potash Export My., Rexmore, Nordenham; 500 bgs., 100,452 lbs., N. V. Potash Export My., Rexmore, Nordenham; 300 bags, 60,207 lbs., N. V. Potash Export My., Rexmore, Nordenham; 50 bags, 10,035 lbs., W. G. N. Rukert, Rexmore, Nordenham

PYRITES—5000 tons, Cottman Co., Valprato, Huelva

SILLIMANITE—203 tons, to order, City of Eastbourne, Calcutta

SOAP-Liquid, 3 cases, Leader Dry Cleaning Co., Justin, Bremen

WOOL GREASE—35 bbls., 16,155 lbs., W. G. N. Rukert, West Eldara, Antwerp

IMPORTS AT SAN FRANCISCO

August 6 to 13

BONES—1858 bags, Bank of California, N. A., Buenos Aires

CHEMICALS—450 bags, Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., Hamburg; 3 cases, order, Hamburg

COPRA—1781 bags, Atkins, Kroll & Co., Ratotonga; 2087 bags, O'Connor, Harrison & Co., Papeete; 1201 bags, Vegetable Oil Corp., Papeete; 8956 bags, Kidder Peabody Acceptance Corp., Papeete; 10,334 bags, order, Papeete; 252 bags, American Finance & Commercial Co., Papeete; 805 bags, Crocker National Bank, Papeete

CREOSOTE—60 drums, order, Hamburg

EXTRACT—Quebracho, 5494 bags, the Tanin Corp., Buenos Aires

GLUE—50 bags, L. H. Butcher, Manchester

HENEQUIN—66 bales, J. B. Havre & Co., Amapala

OCHRE—34 bbls., order, Marseilles

SAL AMMONIAC—80 drums, order, Antwerp

SULPHUR—300 bags, order, Trieste

TANKAGE—3859 bags, order, Buenos Aires

TARTAR—253 bags, order Marseilles

TURPENTINE—5 drums, Maillard & Schmeidell, Acapulco

WHITING—700 bags East Asiatic Co., Hamburg

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Patents

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UNITED STATES PATENTS ISSUED AUGUST 2, 1927

1,637,386.—Shellac Viscosity Tester. J. R. McClain, Wilkinsburg, Pa., assignor, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. June 13, 1924.

1,637,431.—Concentrator for Liquids with number of superimposed contrasting elements. W. Vogelbusch, Vienna. Aug. 7, 1924.

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So. Charleston, W. Va.

Latest Issues Covering Chemical Products and Processes.

A. Manss, assignor, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Dec. 14, 1923. 1,637,889.—Storing and Handling Apparatus for Asphalt comprising combined heating and storing chamber. H. W. Ash, Winchester, Mass. Aug. 6, 1925. 1,637,963.—Phosphorescent Luminous Enamel, containing zinc sulphide. F. Sauvage, Paris. Sept. 21, 1925.

1,637,972.—Ethyl Chloride, from ethylene and dry hydrochloric acid gas, in presence of catalysts. H. Suida, Vienna. Feb. 3, 1925.

1,637,975.—Liquid and Gas Contact Apparatus. F. H. Wagner, assignor, The Bartlett Hayward Co., Baltimore. June 17, 1925.

1,637,990.—Recovering Camphor from Nitrocellulose Plastics. C. Ellis, Montclair, N. J. and H. M. Weber, Bloomfield, N. J., assignors, Ellis-Foster Co., May 9, 1921.

1,638,001.—Light Weight Gypsum. H. E. Brookby, Evanston, Ill., assignor, U. S. Gypsum Co., Chicago. Aug. 19, 1922.

1,638,005.—Separating Elements of Air or of Other Gaseous Mixtures by Iliquefaction and Recrystallization. J. LeRouge, Boulogne, assignor, Societe L'Air Liquide, Paris. July 21, 1922.

BRITISH PATENTS ISSUED JULY 6, 1927

270,750.—Color Lakes from Basic Dyes with Phosphotungstic Acid and other complex acids. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Frankfurt, Germany. May 7, 1927.

270,757.—Purifying Saccharine Liquids with Lime and Carbon Dioxide. E. R. Ramsey, Denver and A. W. Bull, New York, assignors, Dorr Co., New York. May 9, 1927.

270,759.—Heat Exchange Apparatus and regenerators. Probiag Ges. f. Projektierung u. Bau indus. Anlagen Markowitsch & Chmiel, Vienna, assignor, Co. Bacher. May 9, 1927.

270,764.—Crotonaldehyde from acetaldehyde. E. Luscher, Basle, Switzerland, assignor, Elektrizitaetwerk Lonza. May 9, 1927.

270,770.—Sodium Phosphate in Yeast Making. J. P. H. Jansen, Westvest, Schiedam, Holland. Nov. 10, 1925.

270,772.—Motor Fuel containing retardants, such as phenol. E. G. Meyer, London; Nov. 12, 1925.

270,778.—Anthraquinone Derivatives. British Dyestuffs Corp., A. Shepherdson, W. W. Tatum and H. M. Bunbury, Manchester. Jan. 11, 1926.

270,809.—Purifying Acetic Anhydride with sodium acetate, etc. British Celanese Ltd., London and W. P. Skerthly, London, England. Feb. 13, 1926.

270,820.—Metallic Phosphates by dissolving metalmin phosphoric acid. Parker Rustproof Co., Detroit. Feb. 16, 1926.

270,826.—Externally Cooled Sulphuric Acid Chambers. Packards & J. Fison (Thetford) Ltd and R. T. Maudsley, Birmingham. Feb. 17, 1926.

270,840.—Bis-Aminoarylanthrones and Bisaminoarylanthracenes. I. G. Farbenindustrie, A. G., Frankfurt, Germany. Feb. 25, 1926.

270,869.—Extracting Fats with Solvents. G. W. Bradshaw, Liverpool. Mar. 30, 1926.

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Tamasols Plastols

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270,883.—Substantive Dye Process for Rayon. British Dyestuffs Corp., J. Baddiley, P. Chorley and R. Brightman, Manchester. Apr. 16, 1926.

270,921.—Drying and Distilling Lignite. H. Debauche, Couillet, Belgium. July 20, 1926.

270,930.—Tertiary Amines from Admixed Primary and Secondary Amines by treatment with chlorosulphonic acid. British Dyestuffs Corp., E. Rodd, and R. W. Everett, Manchester. Aug. 21, 1926.

270,957.—Manures from Beetroot Molasses. S. Cerasoli, Arpino, Cacerita, Italy. Oct. 16, 1926.

270,987.—Dyeing and Loading Cellulose Acetate. R. Clavel, Basle, Switzerland. Nov. 10, 1925.

270,988-9.—Sulphuric Acid process. H. Petersen, Berlin. Dec. 16, 1926.

271,016.—Hydrated Cynamic Chloride by electrolysis. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. Frankfurt. July 26, 1926.

271,027.—Gas Analyzing Apparatus. R. P. Mase, Wilkinsburg, Pa. Nov. 8, 1926.

271,037.—Condensation Products of Formylquinones. British Dyestuffs Corp., A. Shepherdson, W. W. Tatum, and H. M. Bunbury, Manchester. Jan. 11, 1926.

271,026.—Carotting Fur with complex hydroxy compounds of heavy metals. Boehm Bruedder Vienna. Oct. 26, 1926.

271,027.—Condensation Products of Formaldehyde with Urea, Thiourea, etc. Kunsthafsfabrik Dr. F. Pollak Ges., Vienna. Jan. 28, 1927.

271,039.—Protein Degradation Product in Photographic Gelatin. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. Feb. 25, 1927.

271,042.—Cracking Mineral Oils with aluminum chloride. Allgemeine Ges. fuer Chemische Industrie, Berlin. Mar. 11, 1927.

271,044.—Concentrating Volatile Aliphatic Acids. Holzverkohlungs Industrie A. G., Konstanz, Baden, Germany. Mar. 18, 1927.

271,071.—Detergents containing sulphonic acid, etc. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. Frankfurt. May 7, 1927.

271,073.—De vulcanizing Rubber with halogenated hydrocarbon. J. Tengler, Taegerwilen, Kanton Thurgau, Switzerland. May 9, 1927.

271,079.—Hardening Water with calcium or magnesium compounds. J. W. M. Bourgognon and C. L. Philips, Nijmegen, Holland. May 10, 1927.

271,085.—Titanium Dioxide. Titan Co., Fredriksstad, Holland. May 11, 1927.

271,089.—Forming Azo Dyes on Silk. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Frankfurt. May 11, 1927.

271,090.—Polymerized Vinyl Acetate as adhesive, etc. Consortium fuer Elektrochemische Industrie Ges., Munich. May 11, 1927.

271,103.—Butyraldehyde. Consortium fuer Elektrochemische Industrie Ges., Munich. May 13, 1927.

271,108.—Artificial Stone from Asbestos Containing Minerals. M. Harnisch, Goerlitz, Silesia, Germany. May 13, 1927.

EXPORTS AT NEW YORK

ACID—Boric, 6 bbls., July 27, Vera Cruz; **Carbolic**, 1 cse., July 21, Buenaventura; **Citric**, 20 kgs., July 7, Havana; **Glacial Acetic**, 440 cs., July 27, Vera Cruz; **Nitric**, 4 cs., July 21, Buenaventura; **Pyrogallic**, 15 kgs., July 30, Havre; **Sulphuric**, 100 drs., July 21, Talara; 17 carboys July 27, Bangkok.

AMMONIUM SALTS—Anhydrous, 25 cys., July 27, Port Swettenham; 4 drs., July 28, Rotterdam; **Sulfate**, 698 bgs., July 26, Batavia; 1120 bgs., July 27, Hongkong.

CALCIUM—Arsenate, 10 drs., July 27, Vera Cruz; **Carbide**, 220 drs., July 27, Vera Cruz; **Chloride**, 20 drs., July 21, Cartagena.

CARBIDE—Crude, 20 drs., July 21, Buenaventura.

COLORS—10 drs., July 20, Antwerp; 17 cs., July 28, Cienfuegos; 10 drs., July 27, Vera Cruz; 5 bbls., July 27, Vera Cruz.

CYANIDE—225 drs., July 26, Padang; 100 drs., July 21, Sekondi.

DIPHENYLQUANIDINE—11 cs., July 22, Liverpool.

EPSOM SALTS—10 kgs., July 27, Vera Cruz.

EXTRACTS—Tanning, 32 bbls., July 26, Havre.

GUMS—Arabic, 50 bgs., July 27, Vera Cruz.

LIME—Chloride, 40 drs., July 27, Vera Cruz.

LINSEED OILCAKE—1302 bgs., July 22, Liverpool; 4660 bgs., July 12, Antwerp; 4064 bgs., July 6, Antwerp; 3305 bgs., July 20, Antwerp; 8400 bgs., July 28, Rotterdam;

3939 bgs., July 19, Antwerp.

MALT—794 bgs., July 15, Pto Colombia; 2000 bgs., July 1, Rio de Janeiro.

OILS—Linseed, 315 drums July 28, Cienfuegos

5 bbls., July 27, Vera Cruz.

PEROXIDE—118 cs., July 21, Buenaventura

79 cs., July 27, Vera Cruz.

PHENOL—124 drs., July 28, Rotterdam.

ROSIN—50 bbls., July 8, Pernambuco.

SODIUM SALTS—Ash, 12 bbls., July 26, Mac-

assar; **Bicarbonate**, 20 kgs., July 21, Buenaventura; 40 kgs., July 27, Pto Colombia; 33

cks., July 27, Buenos Aires; **Caustic**, 95

drs., 45 bgs., July 27, Mazatlan; 200 drs.,

July 7, Havana; 125 cs., July 8, Rio Grande;

320 drs., July 27, Buenos Aires; 500 cs.,

300 drs., July 1, Rio de Janeiro; 262 drs.,

July 27, Vera Cruz; **Sal**, 115 bbls., July 7, Havana; **Silicate**, 24 cs., July 21, Cartagena

TALC—10 bgs., July 27, Vera Cruz.

IMPORTS AT NORFOLK

July 28 to Aug 4

LEUNASALPETRE—456 bags, order, Bremen

NITRATE OF SODA—3900 tons, Anglo South

American Trust Co., Tocopilla; 3900 tons,

Anglo South America Trust Co., Iquique

PYRITES—2500 tons, The Pyrites Co., Huvela

SALT—250 bags, Brown Brothers, Bremen

POTASH SALTS—Sylvinit, 293800 kilos, N.

V. Potash Export My., Antwerp; **Manure**

Salt, 1,281,100 kilos, N. V. Potash Export

My., Antwerp; **Muriate**, 1,931,660 kilos; N.

V. Potash Export My., Antwerp

Aug 4 to Aug 11

ALBUMEN—250 bags, 20,000 kilos, Seaboard

Natl Bank of N. Y. Hamburg

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2060 bags, 100,000

kilos, order, Buenos Aires; 3122 bags, 156,

043 kilos, International Products Corp.,

Buenos Aires; 10,920 bags, 1,164,769 lbs., The

Tannin Corp., Buenos Aires

CALCIUM SULPHATE—1060 tons, Charles

W. Priddy & Company, Walton

POTASH SALTS—Muriate, 1200 bags, 108,

860 kilos, N. V. Potash Export, Maatshappy,

Antwerp; Bulk; 90,000 kilos, Export Maat-

shappy, Antwerp

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CARBONATE OF AMMONIA—Well known "Gloria" Brand offered for export to merchants and direct consumers. References: The Bankverein für Nordwestdeutschland A. G., Bremen, or the Deutsche Bank, Filiale Bremen, Bremen. Address: Hagens, Anthony & Co., Fricahen 1, Bremen, Germany.

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Former chemical plant; three story brick building with one story extension and two one-story buildings containing total of about 24,000 square feet of floor space, also three four-family frame and one single family frame building for workmen on eleven acre property; railroad siding, water power developing 25 to 40 horse power, electrical elevator, steam engine, boilers, state highway. About 100 miles from New York, good transportation and labor conditions. Very reasonable. Write Herbert McKenna, 2 Rector Street, New York City.

Chicago house successfully selling heavy chemicals to manufacturers and jobbers for eleven years is seeking additional lines; office, sales force, delivery system, warehouse with switch truck and tank storage. Can repack from bulk carloads economically. Prefer acting as Midwest distributors.

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SALESMAN—Pharmaceuticals, chemicals, oils, etc. Thoroughly familiar with these lines, markets and buyers, New York territory and out of town. Consistent producer. Available immediately. BOX 734 CHEMICAL MARKETS.

EXECUTIVE—American, 35. Cornell chemist. Combining business skill sales capacity and a very extensive technical experience desires to change to responsible position as General Manager, Assistant to President or Developmental Director. Wide patent experience. Linguist, agreeable personality. Very high references. Box 729. CHEMICAL MARKETS.

CHEMICAL ENGINEER with twenty years factory experience, in the production of special sulfonated oils, fats, grease, glue size and dectrin products for the textile, leather, paper and metal industries seeks position. BOX 727, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

Help Wanted

A well rated and established chemical concern can use the services of a practical man who is thoroughly familiar with the compounding and grinding of Dragon's Blood and to assume full charge of this department. Exceptional opportunity for one who can produce immediate results. Communications strictly confidential. Address Box 716, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

WANTED: A chemist between the ages of 25 and 30, who is capable of doing the analytical work and taking charge of a small plant manufacturing heavy chemicals. Salary must be moderate. Address Box 721, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

CHEMIST with practical experience in Alizarine or Vat colors is required by domestic manufacturer of these colors. Please state general qualifications, experience, age, salary desired. BOX 728, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

WANTED: Young Chemist with some experience in plant work, especially on intermediates and aniline colors. Good opportunity for ambitious man. State salary. BOX 728, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

WANTED: Thoroughly experienced plant executive for production of aniline azo dyes and intermediates on a large scale. Permanent connection with opportunity for development. Submit qualifications as well as previous experience, as well as salary wanted. All replies treated in absolute confidence. BOX 729, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

WANTED—young chemist by well established firm of dyestuffs manufacturers. Must be college graduate. Good opportunity for ambitious man. BOX 710, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

A prominent manufacturer desires to get in touch with an engineer or chemist who is familiar with the process of subliming Iodine. BOX 718, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

Raw Materials

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WANTED—The advertiser desires to get in touch with leading American manufacturers of 114% mono-hydrate oleum and cotton linters. Address J. W. Whittall & Co., Import Dept., Boite Postale No. 62, Constantinople.

SULPHURIC ACID FOR SALE—Approximately 32 Tons of 66 deg. Sulphuric Acid in bulk. Write Purchasing Department, Corning Glass Works, Corning, N. Y.

Interested in purchasing lacquer or varnish factory now operating New Jersey or New York outside Metropolitan district. Write full particulars. BOX 720, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

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BOX 615, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

MISCELLANEOUS

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